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SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2008 Operational Plan and Performance Report on Fiscal Year 2007 for Madagascar

U.S. foreign assistance to Madagascar advances goals for Transformational Diplomacy with the purpose of bringing about fundamental changes in governance and institutions, human capacity, and economic structure. The US Government program closely aligns with the Government of Madagascar's (GOM) vision for development as set out in the Madagascar Action Plan (MAP) which invites the private sector and development partners to join with the people of Madagascar and their government to chart a course for sustainable economic growth and participation in the global economy.

The MAP lists eight "commitments" that set ambitious targets to reduce poverty and enhance the quality of life. Yet Madagascar continues to face formidable challenges to achieving these goals: About 72% of the population live below the national poverty line; adult literacy is about 71%; 42% of children under the age of five are malnourished and will face difficulties in ever becoming productive adults, life expectancy is 56. Madagascar has a unique environmental heritage. More than 80% of its indigenous flora and fauna are found nowhere else on earth. Eight of its rainforest parks are listed as UNESCO World Heritage sites. However Madagascar's environment is under threat due to a combination of poverty, high population growth, weak governing institutions and corruption.

During FY07 excellent results have been achieved through programs which emphasize good governance, sustainable economic growth, improved health and wellbeing, and protection of the environment. The scope of the Madagascar OP includes programs managed by USAID and the Defense Attaché Office. USG assistance to Madagascar is also channeled through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the U.S. Department of Treasury, USDA Food for Progress and 416b programs, and the Peace Corps. These significantly complement programs managed by USAID and the Defense Attaché Office. Notable achievements of FY07 performance are highlighted below along with discussion of shifting developments and impact on performance.

**Peace and Security:** The GOM shares USG concerns about the danger of “ungoverned spaces” and the challenges Madagascar faces in guarding its territorial and maritime security. These include illegal fishing and logging, smuggling of narcotics and gemstones, and guarding against becoming a terrorist safehaven. In addition, the MAP acknowledges that all efforts at national development are conditional upon national security. IMET contributes substantially in addressing these challenges by enhancing the professionalism, capacity and training of the security forces.

**Governing Justly and Democratically (Good Governance):** Responsible governance is listed as the first of the eight MAP commitments. The GOM recognizes that integrity, efficiency and professionalism among civil servants are essential to gaining the trust of its citizens as well as the international community. Ultimately this is central to promoting sustainable and equitable economic growth. Governance, particularly through supporting community involvement in essential services, is a strong transversal theme across the USG program. Funds from the USG Anti-Corruption Initiative (ACI) helped enhance the ability of two recently established anti-corruption agencies to respond to an increasing number of anti-corruption complaints. Funds also helped promote civil society oversight of activities in the mining, forestry and tourism sectors.

**Investing in People (Health, Social, and Economic Services, Education):** Health, Family Planning and the Fight against HIV/AIDS are included in MAP Commitment 5. The highly integrated USG program successfully addresses these areas along with interventions in reproductive health, nutrition, maternal and child health, malaria, and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters. An innovative community empowerment approach called “Champion Commune” has helped more than 300 communes successfully achieve health objectives and build community capacity to plan and oversee health interventions. USG Title II food aid programs have also effectively helped poor and vulnerable populations for whom inadequate social services, food insecurity and disasters heighten the risk of poverty, exclusion, neglect, and malnutrition.

**Education:** Funds from previous years under the Africa Education Initiative (AEI) support the MAP commitment to educational transformation. The USG funds support the Ambassador Girls’ Scholarship program which has benefited approximately 1,000 girls from disadvantaged communities. AEI funds also supported successful, innovative technologies for in-service teacher training as well as encouraging greater community involvement in and commitment to education.

**Economic Growth (Infrastructure, Agriculture and Environment):** Sustainable rural development in Madagascar is inextricably linked to natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, water quality and availability, economic growth, health and good governance. Agriculture is the chief economic activity for the 85% of Madagascar’s population who live in rural areas; it contributes just over a third of GNP and accounts for nearly two-thirds of export earnings. However, low adoption of appropriate techniques and weak linkages to markets contribute to low agricultural productivity and food insecurity. The USG’s program is therefore focused on achieving the complementary goals of decreasing

threats to natural resources and biodiversity by ensuring sustainable management of ecosystems and improving livelihoods and food security as endorsed under Commitments 4 and 7 of the MAP.

The USG continues to play a lead role in supporting GOM efforts in the sustainable management of Madagascar's unique natural resources and has contributed to a significant decrease of annual deforestation rates. Success is due mainly to a comprehensive program approach that ensures linkages between conservation and development. The program promotes the expansion of community managed protected areas and sustainable production forests while fostering food security and improving livelihoods of the rural population.

Organizational changes within the Ministry of Environment this year affected achievement of sub-goals for tripling the protected area network by 2011. However, shortfalls in achieving FY07 program targets for number of hectares under improved management should be made up during FY08 implementation with new GOM leadership and direction. A key strategy for improving livelihoods and food security, one that integrates seamlessly with our MCC program, is to work with rural farmer's associations to promote new, environmentally friendly technologies and introduce new agricultural products to improve yields and increase revenues.

A developed rural road network is also essential to bringing products from farms to markets which in turn stimulates agricultural output, raises household incomes, and ultimately fosters broad-based economic growth. About 80% of the sparse road network in Madagascar is in poor condition. Regions most affected by limited access to good roads have a 17% higher incidence of poverty compared to the rest of the country. The USG supports the MAP commitment to develop a transport network. During FY 2007 Food-for-Work sponsored rehabilitation of over 200 kilometers of road helped to improve access to local and regional markets and services.

**Humanitarian Assistance (Disaster Readiness):** An estimated one million persons were affected by an exceptionally devastating cyclone season in FY 2007. USG programs have helped communities to establish Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness Plans which will lower vulnerability to natural disasters, thus saving lives and minimizing the social and economic costs of disasters.

The USG program owes a great deal of its success to a high degree of complementarity across sectoral interventions and USG agency programs within targeted zones. USAID Regional Alliances in three priority ecoregions ensure coordination among interventions in environment, rural development, food security, health, and disaster response and mitigation for maximum impact of activities. Key elements of the Alliance include a common vision, common indicators, shared leadership, coherent program implementation, and complementary areas of expertise. The Alliance serves local populations, elected and traditional authorities, the private sector, civil society and government agencies. Alliance members work together to ensure harmonization of USAID-funded activities and government priorities by developing planning tools, discussing problems and identifying solutions, and promoting multi-sector and multi-level collaboration.

The Peace Corps program includes interventions in forestry and environment, health, and education. Volunteers are often included in site visits. The Department of Treasury advisor helps improve government effectiveness and accountability in managing the economy by working with Finance Ministry officials in macroeconomic modeling, exploring tax reform policy options and improving tax administration. The MCC compact, which includes interventions in land tenure, microfinance, and agribusiness, addresses constraints which affect the potential of farmers and other small scale entrepreneurs to grow their businesses.

Prospects for continued program successes in FY08 are encouraging, however there continue to be significant future challenges:

**Governance:** Madagascar is unquestionably committed to responsible governance but continued USG support will help in the struggle to change culture and behaviors which have built up over more than a generation of irresponsible government management, decreasing resources, and weak civil society. Continued resources are needed to support civil society involvement in planning and overseeing essential services. Recently the independent anti-corruption agency supported under the ACI program requested assistance to help improve investigation and documentation in handling corruption cases.


**Environment/Agriculture:** Madagascar remains one of the highest biodiversity conservation priority countries in the world. Poverty, unproductive agriculture, and weak natural resource governance continue to threaten Madagascar's natural resource base. The USG has made significant progress in decreasing pressures on the natural resources base in priority ecoregions and improving food security through an eco-agriculture system approach linked to watersheds; however, these efforts are geographically limited in scope. As the GOM moves forward with the implementation of the "double green revolution," a key element of the MAP, additional resources could help to scale up these efforts to improve agricultural production and food security within environmentally sensitive areas. The prospects for stopping environmental degradation and illegal exploitation are even more encouraging under new GOM leadership and commitment. Additional resources could help bolster USG efforts over the last three years in the restructuring and revitalizing of public sector environmental and forestry institutions to ensure sustainable governance of natural resources. Environmental efforts would also be dramatically enhanced with resources to undertake well-planned information, education and communication interventions to change behaviors and encourage the Malagasy people, particularly the younger generation, to play a greater role in protecting Madagascar's future.

**Education:** Education is particularly important to Madagascar's prospects for economic growth. It is doubly important for women. Women with at least a primary education are likely to have smaller families and healthier children. The GOM comprehensive Education for All Plan has received donor endorsement. This in turn enabled Madagascar to qualify for Fast Track Initiative resources. Net primary enrollment rates have significantly increased, yet fewer than half of students who begin first grade complete the primary cycle. Madagascar also needs to do more to promote girls' education. Early in 2007 Madagascar made English a third official language. Trade is an increasingly important dimension of

Madagascar's economic growth. Skills in literacy, numeracy, critical thinking, along with English are essential to Madagascar's ability to achieve its vision of full participation in the global economy. The GOM has requested USG assistance in education. Additional resources could be used to assist in introducing English at university level, in teacher training, and in primary school curriculum.

I endorse the FY 2007 performance report. All USG agencies at post have collaborated in ensuring complementarities across program interventions. We have also maintained a cordial and productive working relationship with development partners including other donors and especially GOM counterparts. We continue to encourage managers of the OP process in Washington to find ways to make the process less management intensive and to identify indicators which reflect achievements in both process and results. As always this Mission will continue its efforts to support achievement goals of Transformational Diplomacy in Madagascar.

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# USAID Madagascar

## LIST OF ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Anti-Corruption
ACT	Artemisia Combined Therapy
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADS	Automated Directive System (USAID)
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AFR	Agency's Africa Bureau
AFR/SD	Africa Bureau Office of Sustainable Development (USAID)
AGSP	Ambassadors Girls Scholarship Program
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIM	Anti-Corruption Initiative in Madagascar
ANECCA	African Network for Care of Children Affected by HIV/AIDS
ASOS	Action Santé Organization Secours
AUE	Water Users Association (Association des Usagers de l'Eau)
AUP	Road Users Association (Association des Usagers des Pistes)
BASICS	Basics Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BCI	Business Center Ivoharena
BIANCO	Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau
C&A	Casals & Associates
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief for Everywhere
CBA	Community-Based Agent
CBD	Community Based Distribution
CBHC	Community-Based Health Center
CBHWs	Community Based Health Water
CBNP	Community Based Nutrition Program
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CDC	Center for Disease Control (U.S.)
CI	Conservation International
CNLS	National Committee Against AIDS
COAP	Protected Areas Code
COBA	Local community (Communauté de Base)
COP	Chief of Party
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSG	Civil Society Groups
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
CYP	Couple Year of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DAP	Development Activity Proposal
DG	Democracy and Governance, USAID/Madagascar
DHAPP	United States Department of Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMPA	Depo-Provera
DPT3	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EDDI	Education for Democracy and Development Initiative
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENA	Essential Nutrition Actions
ENV	Environment

ENV/RD	Environment and Rural Development, USAID/Madagascar
EPI	Expanded Program Immunization
EU	European Union
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
FFKM	Council of Christian Churches in Madagascar
FFP	Food for Peace
FHI	Family Health International
FP	Family Planning
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FS	Food Security
FSN	Foreign Service National
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GELOSE	Transfer of Natural Resources Management Law
GFATM	Global Funds to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
GH	Global Health
GM	Grant Manual
GOM	Government of Madagascar
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HIF	Hygiene Improvement Framework
HIP	Hygiene Improvement Project
HIV	Human immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HPN	Health, Population and Nutrition, USAID/Madagascar
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INSTAT	Madagascar National Institute for Statistics
IPT	Intermittent Prevention Treatment
IR	Intermediate Result
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ISP	Integrated Strategic Plan
ITN	Insecticide Treated Bednets
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IVM	Integrated Vector Management
J&P	Justice and Peace
JHPIEGO	John Hopkins Program for International Education for Gynecology and Obstetrics
JICA	Japan International Cooperative Agency
KM	Kominina Mendrika
Koloala	Areas of Natural Forest
Koloharena (KH)	Farmers Association
Linkages	Infant and Young Child Feeding Program
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAP	Madagascar Action Plan
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MEF	Madagascar Ministry of Water and Forests
MICET	Madagascar Institut pour la Conservation des Ecosystèmes tropicaux
MOD	Ministry Of Defense
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOHFP	Ministry Of Health and Family Planning

MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAC	Nutrition Activity Community
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	Natural Resources
NRO	Natural Resources Office, USAID/Madagascar
OE	Operating Expense
PA	Protected Areas
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PENSER	Population Environment Services
PMI	Presidential Malaria Initiative
PNDR	Rural Development National Program
POLFOR	Forest Policy
POP	Population
POU	Point of Use
PSI	Population Services International
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
QMM	Qit Madagascar Minerals
RBM	Roll Back Malaria
RCO	Regional Contracting Officer
RH	Reproductive Health
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAF/FJKM	Jesus Christ Church Health Department
SALFA	Lutherian Organization Health
SAPM	Madagascar Protected Area System
SDP	Service Delivery Point
SEECALINE	Surveillance et Education des Ecoles et des Communautés en matières d'Alimentation et de Nutrition Elargie
SO	Strategic Objective
SRA	Improved rice System
SRA	Systems Research and Applications Corporation
SRI	Intensified Rice System
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach
TA	Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
TI/M	Transparency International Madagascar
TRG	Training Resources Group
UNAIDS	Jointed United National Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID/W	United States Agency for International Development/Wash., D.C.
USG	United States Government
USP DQI	United Stated Pharmacopeia Drug Quality Improvemen
VS	Voahary Salama
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WCS	World Conservation Society
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization



# **Madagascar 2007 Performance Report**

## **Operating Unit Performance Summary**

Madagascar continues to face formidable constraints to achieving goals for reducing poverty and enhancing the quality of life for its people. Madagascar's unique environment is under threat due to a combination of poverty, high population growth, weak governing institutions and corruption. The Madagascar Action Plan (MAP) sets out the vision for Madagascar's transformation and charts a course for rapid economic growth and participation in the global economy. Significant accomplishments across USG program intervention areas in FY07 are due in large part to a cordial and productive working relationship among USG agencies and counterparts within the Government of Madagascar.

USG programs are closely linked to the eight MAP commitments which include: responsible governance, improved infrastructure, educational transformation, growth of rural development, improved health, economic growth, environmental protection and national solidarity. During FY07, the USG achieved significant progress. Interventions in a highly integrated health program yielded significant gains in contraceptive prevalence, immunization, malaria prevention, along with positive changes in sexual behavior among young people which will reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Agriculture and environment are closely linked in a program which has decreased deforestation rates and increased the amount of farmers using improved, environmentally friendly technologies. The USG also provided timely assistance during an especially severe cyclone season and worked closely with several communities on disaster mitigation and preparedness plans which will help reduce vulnerability in future natural disasters.

Promoting good governance and combating corruption is a strong underlying theme. USG assistance improved the capacity of an anti-corruption agency to investigate corruption, and supported civil society oversight of natural resources in key sub-sectors of mining and forestry. Programs in health, education, environment and agriculture include working with community organizations to build capacity to plan and oversee development activities which are critical to improving well-being and achieving goals for improving livelihoods.

Prospects for continued program successes in FY08 are encouraging yet the GOM needs to continue focusing on constraints to providing services to citizens. This includes ensuring sufficient resources, effectively managing inflation and improving government revenues.

### **Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

Our International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Mobile Training Teams (MTT) continued their successful engagement with the Malagasy military during FY 2007. Madagascar's military capability remains weak, but there is strong political will to improve public security, counterterrorism, and border controls. Senior civilian and military officials value and appreciate the IMET and MTT programs.

### **Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations**

The Embassy received additional resources during the year to spend USD 238,000 when USD 216,000 was originally programmed. Four students completed IMET training in counterterrorism and border security. The MTTs (a component of IMET) trained an additional 24 Malagasy in counterterrorism and border security. Thus, FY 2007 performance fully accomplished targets and exceeded expectations. The Embassy expanded and improved the cadre of Malagasy military who have received U.S. military training. This group is more capable in achieving their missions and remain close Embassy partners.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations**

The number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity includes two MTT Teams training. It is expected that the number of MTT's conducted and number of students trained will result in a greater number of boardings, seizure of illegal goods, decrease in human trafficking and smuggling. Additional metrics tied to these indicators would include the number of personnel available to support peacekeeping missions and US led coalition operations.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance**

The USG democracy and good governance program with the Government of Madagascar (GOM), local civil society organizations and communities builds capacity and improves public awareness and engagement on anti-corruption. Anti-corruption efforts are key to improving human welfare, nurturing long-term growth and advancing Madagascar's progress along the Transformational Development continuum. The USG works closely on anti-corruption issues with the Embassy of Norway and to a lesser extent with the African Development Bank.

The two-year program officially launched in April 2007 supports GOM anti-corruption efforts and newly established anti-corruption agencies. The program aims to establish a GOM prioritization system for the effective processing of investigation and prosecution actions, strengthen media capacity to research and report on sensitive corruption issues, and increase citizen knowledge about corruption and anti-corruption measures.

A USG assessment of the institutional capacity of the Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau (BIANCO) in FY07 revealed the need to focus on BIANCO's capacity to carry out its mandate and on its complaints recording and tracking system. Additional technical assistance provided to BIANCO was instrumental in taking steps to formalize collaboration with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Under the terms of the MOU, the MOJ and BIANCO committed to facilitate and strengthen the cooperation between the 2 institutions regarding the collection of statistical data on anti-corruption cases investigated by BIANCO and transferred to the traditional courts, and monitoring and reporting of such cases. All actors involved agree that BIANCO and the MOJ's credibility could be enhanced if filing a complaint to BIANCO produces clean and rapid results.

The completion of the grant manual in February 2007 laid the groundwork for grants to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working on corruption in public finance and mining, forestry and tourism. The USG provided training to 67 BIANCO personnel in the areas of public procurement and oral communication and sponsored the participation of four representatives from BIANCO and the Integrity Safeguard Committee (CSI) to attend the 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference in Guatemala in November 2006. With technical assistance and training, BIANCO was able to significantly improve the rate of corruption cases

processed.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms**

The USG anti-corruption program officially launched in April 2007 seeks to build the technical and operational capacity of the Government of Madagascar (GOM) anti-corruption institutions and civil society while improving public awareness and engagement in the overall fight against corruption.

The USG provided technical assistance to BIANCO to increase its capacity to carry out its mandate most notably to improve rate of processing complaints. After completion of the grant manual, USG awarded two sub-grants. The first sub-grantee is working to increase oversight of local public finances and support greater transparency and accountability in the mining sector. The second will improve public knowledge of corruption complaint procedures and get greater involvement of the forest sector in anti-corruption measures.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms**

The program trained 76 government officials on various themes related to anti-corruption, exceeding the target set in for FY07 of 74. The USG provided training on public procurement for 50 staff members of BIANCO. The USG also sponsored training on oral presentation skills for BIANCO 14 senior staff and funded the participation of four representatives from BIANCO and the Integrity Safeguard Committee (CSI) in the 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference held in Guatemala in 2006. Nine participants from BIANCO and CSI attended the Mission Anti-Corruption Mainstreaming Workshop in October 2007. For the number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented, two sub-grants were awarded to two civil society organizations (TI/M and J&P). Both have the necessary financial and human resources to carry out the grants program. TI/M works on municipal budget transparency and engagement of the mining sector in support of greater transparency and accountability. J&P's efforts aim to improve BIANCO's investigation system and improve public knowledge of corruption complaint procedures and promote the forests sector involvement in these efforts. The third anti-corruption measure implemented consists in the visit of three communes by TI/M to establish contacts to identify civil society organizations interested in increasing oversight of local public finances. The USG program identified key indicators that will capture the AIM program success in addition to the two OP standard indicators.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health**

The USG program is showing remarkable progress in HIV prevention, malaria control, maternal and child health and family planning. The indicators are on track and the annual outcome targets that contribute to health and food security priorities established by the GOM in its bold poverty reduction strategy, the Madagascar Action Plan, were met or exceeded. The use of quality health services was increased with key interventions at the national level to strengthen health systems and improve quality of services, and by improving access to health services at the community level, especially for the poorest of the poor and remote rural populations through state of the art approaches, mobilizing communities to action, engaging the private sector, and promoting positive behavior change. With local health insurance schemes introduced in 79 communes, more poor rural people had access to funds for critical health care. Voluntary family planning services were extended to 578 communes including 35 in areas of high biodiversity. Slowing Madagascar's

2.8% population growth rate helps reduce pressures on the fragile primary forest and protected areas and improves maternal and child health. A successful community empowerment, mobilization and behavior change approach, Champion Commune, helped over 300 communes achieve their health objectives and 1,820 trained volunteer community-based agents actively promoting health and providing services in those communes. With USG support, the MOH has made dramatic strides in assuring long term contraceptive and health commodity security. This effort resulted in reduced stock-outs of vaccines, contraceptives, and other essential drugs. The USG supported a national quality assurance system with key standards and policies to guide implementation of effective life saving interventions including the scale-up of family planning best practices such as the pregnancy checklist and the adoption of community-based use of zinc for diarrhea and cotrimoxazole for childhood pneumonia. Annual outcome monitoring and other national surveys confirm the success of USG support. The contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 18% in FY04 to 24% in FY06. In USG focus districts children receiving DPT3 vaccine increased from 76% last year to 86.5% and the number of households with Insecticide Treated Nets increased from 51% last year to 64% in FY07. Nationally, stock-outs of Depo-Provera decreased from 14% in FY04 to 4% in FY06 and further to 2% in FY07.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

The USG's STI/HIV program reached millions of people with appropriate behavior change messages and interventions and provided high quality STI/HIV prevention and care services to hundreds of thousands of people. Surveys clearly demonstrate the program's positive impact. For example, youth 15-18 that had never had sexual intercourse increased from 65.6% in 03 to 82% in 06. Over the same period sexually active youth with only one partner in the previous 12 months increased from 58.2% to 73.2%. Over the same period young men who used a condom with their last commercial partner increased from 49.7% to 76.4%. A leader in innovative behavior change interventions, the USG leveraged other donor funding and expanded its successful targeted and youth interventions. These include, Ankoay, the Red Card initiative, and Top Reseau. Ankoay is the Malagasy eagle, representing pride and courage. The program builds life skills and self-esteem by creating opportunities for youth to reflect on their sexuality and reproductive health, dialogue openly with peers, parents and caring adults about concerns and to practice skills and safe behavior. Ankoay was introduced with scouts and has expanded to include 366 new scouts clubs, 384 high-school and 750 sports groups in urban and rural areas. Twelve radio and TV stations promote the Ankoay program and serve to unite the groups. The Red Card is based on the penalty for a soccer violation and is a low cost tool to empower adolescent girls to say "no" to risky sexual situations. In FY07, with interactive training and supporting media, the initiative reached 900,000 girls aged 10-14. Top Reseau, a comprehensive youth reproductive health initiative in 7 cities, includes a franchised network of private sector service providers, peer educators that meet at-risk youth where they hang out, and supporting mass media. In FY07, 78,338 clients received quality counseling and reproductive health services, a 122% increase from last year, and over 4,300 people used the voluntary HIV testing service. More than 17,000 people were appropriately treated for STIs with the pre-packaged kits. The distribution of over 17 million condoms protected others from infection. The USG also strengthened the GOM's capacity to collect and use data, with technical assistance for surveillance, behavioral studies, and for laboratory quality assurance.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria**

Malaria is the number two killer of children under five years and is a threat for pregnant women and their unborn children. At health centers malaria causes 15% of deaths and more than 80% of anemia among pregnant women. Malaria control is a high priority for the Government of Madagascar (GOM) and the

National Malaria strategy has set annual benchmarks towards elimination of the deadly disease by 2017. The USG malaria control program is addressing these challenges and demonstrating positive results. In 2007, over one million Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) were purchased and distributed with USG and other donor funding, exceeding the national objective. This success was due to a three pronged approach that includes community-based distribution reaching remote rural populations, distribution at health centers for pregnant women and children under 5, and annual national campaigns. The USG's innovative Champion Commune (CC) approach demonstrates the power of community-based malaria programming. The CC approach engages local stakeholders in setting and achieving health objectives, and a vast network of community health agents reach remote rural and vulnerable populations with education and life-saving commodities. The USG outcome survey confirms the success of this approach: 93.4% of mothers in focus commune provided appropriate treatment for a child with presumed malaria due to education and availability of pre-packaged treatment kits; 62% of children < 5 slept under an ITN. Efforts in community mobilization and education paid off for the 2007 Indoor Residual Spraying program with more households participating in the campaign than expected. All of the public health facilities are implementing Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) for pregnant women and over 76% of women have access to centers with providers trained in antenatal and malaria care. In partnership with the GOM and other donors, the USG improved diagnosis and treatment of malaria at health centers by training 548 providers in Artemisia Combined Therapy (ACT) and use of rapid tests. The USG also supported the development of the national strategy and practical operational plan including a detailed plan for community-based distribution of ACTs. With the positive results, GOM commitment, strong partnerships, and the disease burden, Madagascar was selected as one of 15 Presidential Malaria Initiative countries in FY08.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health**

The USG helped the country achieve a dramatic reduction in child mortality from 164 per thousand in 1997 to 94 per thousand in 2004 and the FY07 results continue this positive trend. However, these gains are fragile and easily jeopardized by the lack of adequate resources, a weak health system, external shocks such as cyclones and droughts, and the challenge of nurturing and maintaining effective partnerships. Slight setbacks in two important MCH indicators—nutrition and diarrhea are cause for concern. The USG annual outcome monitoring survey shows the rate of exclusive breast feeding in focus communes decreased from 86.7% last year to 63.1% in FY07, indicating reduced intensity of essential nutrition actions at the community level. In FY07, program implementation challenges hindered community nutrition efforts. When the project, the Infant, Young Child Nutrition (IYCN), was finally awarded, realizing that the Prime had no previous experience in Madagascar, the Mission requested a shift of the funds to another project. Since the shift was not possible, the Mission asked IYCN to program the funds immediately for effective use in Madagascar. Efforts are now underway to address this need. With regards to diarrhea control, a survey shows the rate of episodes among children <5 increased from 22.2% in FY04 to 24.5% in FY07. This may be due to cyclones and flooding. Unfortunately, the community-based treatment pilot also had a slow start and the supply of zinc was inadequate. USG is taking corrective actions. Yet despite these minor setbacks, USG support demonstrates excellent progress in all other areas. The GOM commitment, effectiveness of implementing partners' technical expertise, the innovative Champion Commune approach (CC) and PL480 food and monetized resources contributed to the excellent results. The USG annual outcome survey shows the effectiveness of the CC approach. For example, the percentage of women in the focus communes having 4 prenatal consultations increased from 80% in FY06 to 83.8% in 07. Nationally, efforts to improve the immunization data management system to target poor performing districts and strengthened vaccine logistics and cold chain resulted in 50% improvement.

## **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

Substantial progress has been made in family planning (FP) and reproductive health. Madagascar's President champions the national family planning program and upholds it as a national priority. This robust commitment, the technical leadership of the Ministry of Health, and partnerships among donors, civil society, NGOs and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) contribute to the spectacular progress. A 2006 population-based survey shows the national contraceptive prevalence rate at 24%, up from 18.8% in the same 2004 survey. This survey also shows that the greatest growth in contraceptive use is in the rural areas. USG's innovative Champion Commune approach coupled with clever communication tools, such as the FP invitation card that are distributed by community based agents (CBAs), are important factors for the rural expansion of family planning. The USG expanded cutting edge interventions in integrated health, population, and environment in 35 remote biodiverse communes with a view towards reducing population pressure on Madagascar's vulnerable protected areas. The USG trained over 1,800 community agents who assure health education and availability of contraceptives and other commodities and strengthened the technical and management capacity of 12 local NGOs and eight FBOs. The program also improved the quality of public and private services by training an additional 1,820 CBAs and 2,423 public and private sector providers in the use of modern contraceptive methods and institutionalized best practices such as the use of a pregnancy checklist. Now all 2,475 public health clinics provide voluntary FP services. The USG provided a film and easy to use FP information cards to all of the 17,483 village leaders during their leadership training offered by the President. The franchised network of 145 private sector providers under the brand Top Reseau launched a promotion for voluntary use of longer term methods including the IUD and, with other donor funds, Implanon. In just over six months, Top Reseau providers inserted 1,900 IUDs and 183 Implanon. At the national level, the USG strengthened the MOH through competency-based training in pre-service institutions, developing state of the art norms, standards and guidelines, and strengthened the commodity management and distribution system including developing a national contraceptives procurement and monitoring plan.

## **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation**

The GOM recognizes improved water and sanitation are critical for economic growth and it is one of the national priorities. The USG made good progress to improve water supply and sanitation nationally, working with the national Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) platform led by three ministries, Energy, Health and Education. The WASH partners acknowledge that infrastructure alone is not adequate to improve access to potable water and sanitation. In many instances donors built latrines and improved water systems but the people did not use them as intended. Thus, the USG focuses on strengthening partnerships, community norms and individual behavior change, and on infrastructure. Actively engaging key stakeholders, the USG created an enabling environment including developing effective policies and Public Private Partnerships. For example, to expand access to and use of latrines, UNICEF purchased and distributed latrine molds called "SanPlat" and funded Training of Trainers for the Ministry of Health (MOH) technicians on its construction. USG interventions increased demand for latrine use through community mobilization and education, while the MOH trained technicians (masons, plumbers). The USG expanded behavior change efforts to over 110 Champion Communes, effectively engaging children, civil society, commune leaders and NGOs in hygiene promotion and, in collaboration with other donors, improving infrastructure. Through committed engagement from community leaders, latrine construction and use have increased in USG intervention zones. Access is improved and community norms are changed with 'Small Important Doable Actions' such

as building hand washing stations for homes, schools and health centers. The USG and WASH have taken concrete steps with an education campaign promoting hand washing with soap, effective use of hygienic latrines and preservation of potable water from source to point of use. Since April 07, the USG and partners distributed 520,000 invitation cards and 7,000 education posters to promote hand washing with soap and held events for the easy-to-use water purification solution, resulting in the use of approximately 2 million liters of clean drinking water. The USG also built and renovated 159 schools and community hand pumps, gravity-flow water systems, and latrines. This target was achieved at about 60% because the resources for infrastructure were diverted to address the cyclone emergency.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

The USG HIV program is on track although several of the output targets were not quite met. The USG outcome survey shows positive behavior change in focus communes such as an increase in people limiting relationships to their regular partner. The USG reached over 1.5 million people with abstinence and being faithful (A&B) messages, well over target. Data show that Malagasy youth are most at risk of transmitting STI/HIV and confirm dangerously high rates of teenage pregnancy. Thus, USG and GOM placed the highest priority on delayed on-set of sexual activity for youth. There was an unprecedented demand for USG's innovative youth education and empowerment programs, Ankoay and the Red Card. To meet this demand, USG leveraged funds from other donors to support activities including training which is why some of the USG trainings were slightly under target. USG trained 31,000 people to promote A&B, just below the 35,000 target. USG trained 22,637 people in prevention beyond A&B just short of the 26,420 target. USG reached a total of 1,130,522 people with prevention activities beyond A&B, slightly below the target of 1.4 million. This target was not met because the USG's new program to reach the most at risk, especially men having sex with men, required more preparation time due to cultural sensitivities. Training of Peer educators has now begun. Because of the similarity of the target for people trained in HIV community mobilization, USG incorporated it in the other indicators.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria**

USG's high performing malaria program exceeded all of the performance indicators. 103,125 USG supported Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) were distributed, slightly above the target of 100,000. Also, USG leveraged support for the procurement of ITNs from other sources and funded components of the promotion and distribution of over 820,000 ITNs in FY07. USG has to revise down the target of 250,000 households for FY07 because only 4 tons of Alphacypermethrin were funded through the USG, which covers 50,000 households. The USG support sprayed 66,800 households with insecticide in FY07. The new target of 50,000 was surpassed with intensified community participation and education about the campaign that improved acceptance by households. A total of 21,170 individuals were trained in malaria treatment and/or prevention, far surpassing the target of 2,779. Of those trained, 436 women and 290 men were trained in Intermittent Preventive Therapy (IPT) to prevent malaria in pregnancy. 548 health agents were trained in rapid test use and case management; 286 men and 226 women were trained in quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation; and 12 women and 18 men were trained in microscopy. Also, 8536 community-based agents were trained in care and prevention. This target was surpassed because during the OP 07 target setting, the amount of training that would be required for the scale-up of community-based programs was not adequately taken into consideration.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health**

The MCH program is on track and making progress in most areas, however these gains are fragile. USG exceeded the DPT3 target, vaccinating 576,454 children instead of 555,527, and met the Vitamin A target thanks to GOM commitment and donor contributions for the first bi-annual MCH Weeks that combine efforts to attain key goals and reinforce routine use of health centers. The USG annual monitoring survey shows that 86.5% of children in focus communes received DPT3, up from 76% in 06. With flooding and increased diarrhea from 6 cyclones, the USG reinforced community outreach and exceeded the targets for water disinfected (1.9 million liters instead of 1.2) and cases of child diarrhea treated (46,857 instead of 31,116). USG trained almost 30,000 people in child health and nutrition-142% of the target; and surpassed the target for children reached by USG supported nutrition programs—with 36,000 instead of 31,481. While the output targets were achieved, the nutritional status of Malagasy children remains poor with almost no improvement in stunting. To get impact, USG must redouble efforts, especially to address nutrition and diarrhea, and must include adequate resources and support to rapidly scale up pilots such as community care and treatment for diarrhea and other best practices to reach the young rural, uneducated and food insecure population.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

USG's family planning and reproductive health program is demonstrating spectacular results. The common indicators do not adequately show the progress in family planning, and USG will propose one or two custom outcome indicators. USG met the established target for Couple Years of Protection (CYP). However the baseline and target only considered the public sector, while the USG social marketing program contributes over 40% of the CYP. Thus, USG adjusted the baseline, target, and actual to show the comprehensive achievements. The adjusted FY06 baseline was 949,194 and the FY07 target 1,000,463. The actual FY07 CYP was 1,010,468. Strong GOM commitment, private sector support, and expansion of USG's community-based distribution including extensive activities with churches and faith-based groups, and a pilot to train volunteer community agents to provide Depo Provera to women choosing this method, contributed to the excellent results. USG provides substantial support to the MOH to address contraceptive security. An annual stock survey tracks the availability of a range of contraceptives and essential drugs. The indicator for this report, "the number of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific tracer drugs" is better articulated as a percentage of service delivery points. USG will propose this as a custom indicator. In FY07 only 2% of service points reported a stock out of Depo Provera, down from 4% in FY06.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation**

The USG has made progress to increase water supply and sanitation. However, FY07 targets were not met. The USG built 22 wells, 60% of the target for people with improved drinking water supply and 137 latrines, 52% of the target to improve access to sanitation facilities. The PL480 Title II program is responsible for these targets. There are several reasons that Title II did not meet the indicators. First, they build the infrastructure during the dry season, June through October and thus construction was not complete at the end of FY07. By the end of October, USG will achieve 83% of the drinking water supply and 70% of the sanitation facility targets. The USG diverted resources from the regular program to respond to the emergency during FY07 from the impact of six cyclones. Finally, the construction of school latrines was delayed because the specialized small construction enterprise was not available. The completion of these activities will be included in the FY08 OP.



## **Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education**

The GOM is making significant changes within the country's education system through a reform under the 'Education for All' program. In FY07, the USG basic education program contributed to the reform process and used radio as a distance education tool to provide in-service training for teachers, stimulate greater community involvement in and commitment to education, and build capacity to develop action plans for teacher professional development. The program used FY05 funding from the Presidential Africa Education Initiative (AEI). The results achieved were beyond program targets. The program trained the Ministry of Education to develop interactive, instructional radio programs which are broadcasted three times per week. 2,797 teachers in grade one elementary schools benefited from a training on using the radio programs to improve teaching. The program distributed 900 hand cranked, solar powered radios and 2,500 facilitator's guides, which include step by step instructions on how to apply the teaching method used on the radio programs in the classroom. In addition, the Ambassadors Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP) provided scholarships to 1,000 girls to provide them with education, school kits, mentoring, life skills training, and health awareness including HIV/AIDS and nutrition. The USG implemented the education program as a pilot. With the use of radio education programs, the USG is successfully reaching rural and remote populations in targeted areas. The GOM and the Ministry of Education are enthusiastic about the program's accomplishments and the use of distance learning to provide in-service training to the existing 60,000 teachers. Based on the impressive results of the USG supported radio programs to date, the GOM has requested that USAID scale up the pilot program to reach more teachers and students.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education**

The USG basic education program supports the Ministry of Education in fulfilling goals of the GOM led "Education for All" program. The program builds the capacity of the Ministry of Education personnel at the central and decentralized levels to use radio and digital technology to improve the quality of education. As a direct result of the program, the Ministry of Education (MOE) is producing interactive, instructional radio programs which are included in in-service training for teachers and is stimulating greater community involvement in and commitment to education. With the use of radio education programs, the USG is successfully reaching rural and remote populations in targeted areas.

In FY07, USG improved in-service training for teachers, strengthened local school and community partnerships, and improved teachers' professional development. The program exceeded the programmatic target of 2400 and trained 2,797 grade one teachers on using radio programs developed by the MOE to improve teaching. In addition, the program distributed 900 hand cranked, solar powered radios and distributed 2,500 facilitator's guides, which includes step by step instructions on how to apply the teaching method used on the radio programs in the classroom.

The program trained 258 administrators to produce training content and appropriate teacher professional development plans. The training included techniques in collecting and analyzing data so the development plans address the needs of the teachers. As a result, 83% of the administrators in the targeted zones were able to produce content and appropriate planning for teacher professional development.

The Ambassadors Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP) provided scholarships to 1,000 girls to provide them with education, school kits, mentoring, life skills training and health awareness including HIV/AIDS and nutrition. To promote capacity building at the local level, the program built capacity for 292 parent-teachers associations and provided them with grants.

The USG implemented the education program as a pilot. The GOM and the Ministry of Education are enthusiastic about the program's accomplishments and the use of distance learning to provide in-service training to the existing 60,000 teachers. Based on the impressive results of the USG supported radio programs to date, the GOM has requested that USAID scale up the pilot program to reach more teachers and students.

### **Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations**

This year, the GOM launched the Madagascar Action Plan (MAP) which includes a commitment to improve support for the very poor and vulnerable populations. As part of this commitment, the GOM will improve social protection management and the provision of basic social services. Given the weak capacity of the government to provide social services to this population, the USG programs improved the quality and sustainability of social services in Madagascar to help people be more resilient to shock. The food aid assistance program also stabilized vulnerable people's situations and increased their access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society.

In FY07, activities provided food aid assistance to 22,125 people (139.42% of target) and trained 131 safety net center managers in income generating activities and projects. The income generating activities will increase the sustainability of the social services by reducing their dependency on external aid. Through a reallocation of our resources, the USG responded to emergency needs of a disaster situation created by an exceptional number of cyclones. Activities assisted vulnerable people to get back to pre-disaster conditions.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations \ 3.3.2 Social Services**

During FY07, strong winds and widespread flooding due to an exceptional number of cyclones caused a disaster situation that resulted in loss of lives and damages to assets. The United Nations estimated that about one million persons were affected by the cyclones. The USG implementing partners had to prioritize saving lives over more development oriented activities through the reallocation of food resources.

Food security programs supported safety net centers that assisted the most vulnerable population including orphans, handicapped, mentally ill, elderly people and prisoners. The program exceeded targets by 39% by serving 22,125 people.

In an effort to gradually increase safety net centers' self-sufficiency, the USG partners trained the centers managers in income generating activities such as small livestock farming and handicrafts. Unfortunately, due to unexpected expenditures related to emergency assistance, the budget for training was reduced. A total of 131 people were trained which represents 62.38% of our FY07 targeted results.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations \ 3.3.2 Social Services**

Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social services: A total of 22,125 people benefited from USG-supported social services which represents 139% of the FY07 target results. There was an increase in the demand of safety net centers due to the disaster situation caused by the six cyclones that hit the country

during FY07. Some resources initially planned for Food-For-Work in water and sanitation activities were reprogrammed to meet these emergency needs. Gender breakdown of the indicators was not available but we estimate that 68.5% of the beneficiaries are women.

Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons: During FY07, the program trained 131 service providers (39 men and 92 women) that represent only 62.38% of FY07 target results. This shortcoming was due to budget constraints related to the diversion of resources to emergency assistance.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure**

This year, the GOM launched the Madagascar Action Plan (MAP) which includes a commitment to improve the transport network. This initiative will focus on building rural roads to more efficiently move goods and people from one place to another. During FY07, The USG's program used Food-For-Work activities to rehabilitate farm-to-market roads. This served to improve farmers' access to local and regional markets and social/health services for 354,974 people.

The rehabilitation of rural farm-to-market roads links directly to the agriculture and environment program areas by directly impacting increased agricultural productivity and economic development. The improved rural roads serve to open up economic opportunities to local farmers and to increase income, trade and households' economic productivity. In addition, road rehabilitation facilitates access to health facilities and service providers. The achievements in improving transport infrastructure in previously isolated areas allows the involvement of more people in local, regional and national markets and motivates farmers to be more productive, create wealth, and ultimately participate in broad-based economic growth which is key to move from a transforming to sustaining partnership country.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.3 Transport Services**

In FY07, USG programs improved transport infrastructure in rural areas and created user groups to ensure the sustainable maintenance and repair of the roads. During FY 07, the USG programs exceeded the target of 187.5 kilometers by rehabilitating 249.75 kilometers of rural roads. This improved access to commercial market and social/health services for 354,974 people. In response to damages from a series of six cyclones that hit the country in early 2007, more roads were rehabilitated than expected. The additional activities resulted in the program exceeding this year's targets by 33%. The program expects to rehabilitate an additional 180 kilometers of roads in FY08 causing the overall initial cumulative target of 786 kilometers to be exceeded.

The decentralization of responsibility to local authorities increased ownership of the roads by the users. The local authorities delegated the management of the rehabilitated roads to users associations. This authority allows the associations to set up tolls which prevent vehicles from damaging the roads during and after heavy rains and generates revenues which can be used to finance maintenance and repair costs. In FY07, activities established 11 road users associations and trained 575 people in road management, maintenance, and repair techniques. A series of refresher courses were also conducted for associations created in previous years. These additional refresher courses resulted in the program exceeding the of number of people trained by almost 44%. The program used Food-for-Work activities during the lean season to rehabilitate the roads. Women fully participated in the community decision process to select and prioritize activities.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.4 Infrastructure \ 4.4.3 Transport Services**

During FY07, the program rehabilitated 249.75 km of rural roads (paths and dirt roads) to support farmers' access to local and regional markets. This exceeds the target by 33% (187.5 km) due to: (1) the growing need for road repair after the cyclones; and (2) the length of some roads exceeded planned targets. Updated 2008 target will be readjusted to 180 km rather than 102 km as the program will reinforce existing infrastructure that were not originally planned.

A cumulative number of 354,974 individuals benefited from the rehabilitated rural roads. This represents a slight increase of 4% compared to the target (341,500) due to the increase in the number of rehabilitated rural roads (above). The result achieved and target figures show a huge difference compared to what was reported in FY07. This difference was due to the fact that one partner inadvertently reported the number of direct beneficiaries of the Food-For-Work rather than number of people benefiting the transport infrastructure.

A total of 575 individuals benefited from training in road maintenance and repair for rural road activity. This largely exceeded the target of 400 by 44% as the program provide road maintenance training for the AUP (Rural Road Users Association) for roads established from 2005 – 2007. Gender breakdown of the indicator is not available. The FY08 target of 1,000 remains unchanged.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture**

This year, the GOM launched the Madagascar Action Plan (MAP) which includes a “double” green revolution to increase environmentally sensitive agricultural production. This movement uses a multi-prong approach to link secured land tenure, rural financing, improved seeds, agriculture techniques and market oriented activities. The GOM promotes this initiative within the context of an agro-ecological farming system approach that links increased agriculture production to sustainable environmental management.

This approach directly reinforces and builds on USG's successful rural development and food security programs. These programs use a sustainable, market oriented, agro-ecological approach with rural farmers to intensify and improve productivity, diversify agricultural activities, and increase value of products by commercialization. Coupled with assistance in the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructures, these technical assistance efforts mobilized actors of the value chain at all levels and ultimately increased value of products and income to the various players from production to commercialization.

In FY07, activities improved technologies or management for increased agricultural sector productivity for 3,600 hectares of agricultural lands which was 45% over the targeted results. Adopting a comprehensive agriculture package, USG also worked with the government to improve policies on litchi commercialization, bio-fuels, and agricultural inputs focused on fertilizers and seeds. The comprehensive package of agricultural assistance helped farmers create wealth and increase food security at the household level. The value chain approach, fostered by the GOM's work on the enabling environment, contributed to the economic growth of the country by increasing sales and the value of agricultural products. However, 70% of the farmers remain at the subsistence level and continued efforts on a large scale will be required over a sustained timeframe to move Madagascar from a subsistence economy to a market economy.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Agricultural sector productivity within the context of the program in Madagascar includes improved agricultural production, livelihoods, and food security. This program element successfully met most of its

targets for FY07. Activities brought 3,600 hectares of agricultural fields under improved technologies or management. In addition, agricultural infrastructures were improved such as dams and irrigation and environmentally sound agricultural technologies were promoted through training. The program created water users associations to manage and ensure the maintenance and repair of agricultural infrastructures.

Through an agro-ecology approach, USG provided technical assistance to farmers' associations to promote and adopt new, improved, and environment-friendly practices. Introduced agricultural techniques reduced slash-and-burn agriculture and improved livelihoods and food security. The program promoted new technologies and approaches to increase agricultural production and improve management practices for post production through a "farmer to farmer" approach. A total of 13 new agricultural technologies were promoted to over 49,000 farmers, and 6,163 model farmers (3,186 women and 2,977 men) were trained using a farmer-based extension service. Activities involving women included agricultural diversification efforts where participants created home gardens that provided opportunities to improve household food security, to create wealth, and to increase households' income.

To diversify and improve production and processing techniques, USG activities worked with priority value chains for crops such as rice, maize, litchi, black pepper, banana, Arabica coffee and jatropha. These activities produced higher yields that were also responsive to the market requirements. The program supported a total of 42 agribusinesses in processing and marketing techniques. In addition, activities increased farmer associations' access to credit through existing microfinance institutions. The GOM increased coverage and set up an enabling environment to promote micro-credit, fertilizers and seeds. By the end of FY07, USG beneficiaries began exporting non-traditional agricultural products including red rice, litchi and specialty coffee.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)**

The support program is required for activities to strengthen the ability of host country institutions; use strategic information for decision-making and learning; and staffing and tools for program management and oversight. The USG serves in both a technical capacity for the benefit of the host country and monitoring/administrative function for the benefit of the USG. The technical team is responsible for overall monitoring and reporting results under USG supported programs. Monthly meetings were held to discuss progress and potential issues and provide recommendations to ensure that the life of activity target results are met. In addition, programs in the field were monitored to ascertain from the beneficiaries how well the activities and implementing partners meet their requirements and expectations.

Working within the framework of the Madagascar Action Plan (under the environment and rural development commitments), the USG works closely with Malagasy partners in providing technical input into areas such as improved land use planning and agricultural techniques to decrease pressures on the natural resource base and engagement of private sector actors. USG staff work as "coaches" with Malagasy and other technical partners in guiding discussions to forward policy, programmatic and operational actions at the national, regional and communal levels.

In FY07, the USG continued working closely with the GOM to launch the "Double Green Revolution" in Madagascar. In collaboration the Ministry of Agriculture, a legal and policy environment favorable to the implementation of the green revolution was established. The USG was also instrumental in working with the GOM in the launching of a medium and long term plan for a sustainable solution to food insecurity in the

drought prone area of the south to include crop diversification and seed multiplication through the re-introduction of sorghum, water management systems, micro-credit, and wind breaks.

USG is also responsible for monitoring the use of commodities and the quality of in-country activities and services funded through Food-For-Peace PL 480 Title II resources. The USG implements a food assistance monitoring tool called LAYERS which is a computer-based program using the Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) methodology to develop Title II site monitoring and work plans. This is a very efficient tool that helps perform the USG's responsibility for monitoring food security activities.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity**

During FY07, the USG met or exceeded the majority of the targeted results. The program promoted improved agricultural production through an eco-agriculture based approach and infrastructure rehabilitation. A total of 3,611 additional hectares were irrigated (45% above target) due to the emergence of the new zones of intervention. A total of 49,808 farmers benefited from assistance in farming technologies, managerial skills, and communication outreach. This exceeded by 8% the target due to increased information and awareness raising campaigns. The updated FY08 target is 53,412. A total of 1,830 associations received assistance in agriculture, watershed management, forestry and marketing. This exceeded by 16% the target due to an increase in training in new farming and marketing techniques. The updated FY08 is 2,016.

The program assisted 42 out of a target of 40 farmers associations and private firms by providing training in techniques; organization, marketing and management; and linkages to as financial institutions and input suppliers. The program adopted 13 out of 15 new technologies to include as sap-drawer, café gourmet, jatropha oil press. A total of 6,163 individuals received short term agricultural training. While this only represented 76% of the target, this gap is due to an expansion of livestock-related activities. Increased efforts will be made in the first quarter of FY08 with an updated FY08 target of 3,048.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)**

Through the USG contractor "FANTA", a local NGO was chosen to implement the LAYERS on behalf of the USG. The USG team undertook one pilot visit to test the LAYERS system and methodology with the local NGO as capacity building exercise. The target was not achieved as there was a delay in recruitment of the NGO; however, period site visits were performed by USG team. FY08 target remains the same.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment**

This year, the GOM launched the Madagascar Action Plan (MAP) which includes a strong commitment to the environment and builds on significant achievements under the 15 year Environment Action Plan (1991-2006). The USG continued to play a leadership role in supporting the GOM in their efforts to sustainably manage Madagascar's natural resources. Using newly developed tools to monitor the evolution of forest cover change the USG conducted an analysis this year that clearly shows a decrease of annual deforestation rates from 0.82% between 1990-2000 to 0.55% between 2000-2005. This successful trend is achieved through a two prong approach: (i) implementation of the Madagascar Protected Area System (SAPM) with a focus on delegation of management to local communities; and (ii) implementation of the sustainable forest

management sites, known as “KoloAla”, through the creation of legally well-defined areas for the sustainable harvesting of forest products.

Both of these approaches represent a new vision for environmental management in Madagascar. The engagement of communities in the creation and management of a new protected area is a complex and time consuming process that requires long term institutional capacity building and significant technical expertise. Capacity building needs to occur for field-level actors as well as for local and government officials. Communities are engaged in protecting the environment while their livelihoods and food security are also protected. The implementation of the KoloAla concept represents a holistic approach and requires considerable change from the Malagasy forest service in managing the forests.

The President of Madagascar’s commitment to triple the protected area (PA) network to 6 million hectares by 2008 was extended to 2011 to correspond with MAP objectives. Under this commitment, the USG FY07 program results for increasing the number of hectares of forest under temporary protected area status under SAPM and improved forest management sites exceeded targets by 6%. The challenge over the next year will be to ensure the development of viable management structures for new protected areas based on community consultations. Local approval is required to modify the protected area status from temporary to definitive.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity**

Under the President of Madagascar’s commitment to triple the protected areas by 2011, USG continues to be a primary support to the Government of Madagascar (GOM) in the expansion of Madagascar’s Protected Area System. Selection of new sites is based on scientific analysis of several factors including viability of species, optimal habitat, forest zoning requirements and socio-economic factors. USG supports the creation of 766,508 hectares of new protected areas under temporary status and community and private sector managed production forests which represents 106% of the target for new areas of biological significance under improved management. The USG will continue to support public consultations to ensure ownership by all stakeholders in finalizing management systems.

At the national level, the USG assisted the GOM to develop a range of tools for management planning and social and environmental impact assessments for the different IUCN protected area categories. The promotion of inter-sector (mining, petroleum, forestry) dialogue has helped resolve land use conflicts in priority conservation areas. Tools for long term co-management of large protected areas were also developed and tested.

USG support also focused intensively on forestry sector reform to improve governance and sustainable forest management. The GOM developed a national vision to partner with the private sector through a legal process for forest harvesting based on a bidding system. This process led to the following results: procedures manual on implementing field inventories and developing tenders (bids); establishment of regional forestry commissions to evaluate and award contracts; and field based training of forestry agents from eight regions in inventory and permit procedures. With this intensive effort the targeted number of policies and regulations was exceeded by 80% and the training of forest agents by 21%.

The program only achieved 11% (3,709ha) of the target of 34,255ha under improved Natural Resource

Management. This shortfall was primarily due to the GOM hesitation to advance a competitive permit for a 26,100ha pine plantation. Despite this shortcoming, the following results were attained in increasing management of forests: (i) implementing pre-tender inventories covering 11,000ha of natural forest and plantations in 6 regions; (ii) launching of tenders covering 7,500ha of natural forest in 6 regions; and (iii) awarding bids covering 681ha in two priority regions.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)**

Program Support is required for activities to strengthen the ability of host country institutions; use strategic information for decision-making and learning; and staffing and tools for program management and oversight. The Environment/Rural Development team serves in both a technical capacity for the benefit of the host country and monitoring/administrative function for the benefit of the USG. The team is responsible for overall monitoring and reporting results under the USG supported programs. Working within the framework of the Environment and Rural Development programs, the team works closely with the Malagasy partners in providing technical input into areas such as expansion of the protected areas system, improved forest management, forestry reform and governance, improved land use and agricultural techniques to decrease pressures on the natural resource base, and engagement of private sector actors. They work as “coaches” with Malagasy and other technical partners in guiding discussions to forward policy, programmatic and operational actions at the national, regional, and communal levels.

During FY07, the USG continued to play a key role in forwarding key strategic and programmatic orientations of the Environment Program through a collaborative approach between GOM and the financial and technical partners to align activities in relation to the environment and rural development commitments in the MAP. This allowed for an increased understanding of the linkages between the different sectors both at the national and regional level towards a common goal and vision of biologically diverse forest ecosystems conserved in support of sustainable and inclusive economic development.

USG participated actively during the mid-term review of the Environment Program to ensure the government remained focused on moving forward with key strategic decisions. Issues papers were developed and shared with senior GOM officials. However, progress in making some key decisions has been slow. A series of meetings with the Minister and his staff were organized to voice the donors' concerns and their recommendations to advance strategic decisions and resolve current problems. During the next six month period, the USG will undertake a comprehensive stocktaking exercise to examine the linkages between natural resource, human health, economic growth, and good governance within the context of ecoregional alliances and future program orientations and national strategies.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity**

In FY07 the number of hectares of areas of biological significance under improved management continued to increase. The program achieved 106% (766,508ha) of the target (724,423ha) by improving management structure for forest ecosystems. The updated target for FY08 is 1,174,325 ha. The program showed improved biophysical conditions in 66% (219,965ha) out of a target (332,541ha) of areas based on a viable ecological monitoring system. The National Park Service was unable to provide the required support for the entire system due to inadequate management of funds. The update FY08 target is 482,802 ha.

The number of hectares with reforestation or improved management of government-held plantations



achieved 11% (3,709ha) of the target (34,255ha). This shortfall was due to GOM's aversion to issue a competitive permit for a state-owned pine plantation. The program will continue to implement ongoing activities but adjust FY08 target to 7,486 ha. Activities demonstrating an adequate institutional structure, capacity and resources and community based agreements represent a total of 92 agreements that exceed the target (51) by 80% because of an increased community commitment. Updated FY08 target is 53. A total of 127 people (27 women-100 men) benefited from training in forest management, use of forest products and English language. This exceeds by 21% the target (105) due to an active interest by the Forest Service.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)**

In FY07, the USG team participated in the joint mid-term review of the Environment Program as one of the lead donors. As a follow up of this mid-term review, the USG is using the finding and recommendations to re-orient our existing programs and will undertake a stocktaking exercise to make informed strategic and programmatic decisions for future funding. FY08 target remains the same.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 5 Humanitarian Assistance \ 5.2 Disaster Readiness**

Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness Plans are a mechanism to reduce the community's vulnerability to natural disasters particularly cyclones and droughts in order to save lives and minimize potential human and asset losses. The government capacity for training people at the community level in disaster mitigation and preparedness is still weak. The USG programs complement the government efforts at the district level by training people, including local authority representatives. The USG plans to extend activities to other communities to ensure greater coverage. This will allow the members of these communities to be less vulnerable to natural disasters and will maintain its productive capacity.

In order to better focus future interventions, the USG is also undertaking a climate change vulnerability assessment in consultation with key stakeholders. The assessment will focus on local level surveys and information collection from the perspective of local communities. The activity will give recommendations and report on the ongoing or anticipated impacts of climate change on livelihoods and sustainable use of natural resources (water, fisheries, forests, and agricultural land), key areas of vulnerability, and current or potential practical adaptations to climate change by resource users.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 5 Humanitarian Assistance \ 5.2 Disaster Readiness \ 5.2.1 Capacity Building, Preparedness, and Planning**

During FY07, strong winds and widespread flooding due to an exceptional number of cyclones caused a disaster situation that resulted in loss of lives and damages to assets. The United Nations estimated that about one million persons were affected by the cyclones. The USG implementing partners had to prioritize saving lives over development oriented activities through the reallocation of food resources.

In FY07, our programs assisted 40 vulnerable communities (100% of the target) and trained 6,000 people including local authority representatives in disaster mitigation and preparedness. All of the 40 communities have established a Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness Plan and some of the plans are currently being implemented. The government conducted a series of disaster mitigation and preparedness training at the district level and the USG's activities targeted remote and vulnerable areas. The plans being promoted will lower vulnerability to natural disasters as they lay out the measures to be implemented to reduce potential

human and economic losses.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 5 Humanitarian Assistance \ 5.2 Disaster Readiness \ 5.2.1 Capacity Building, Preparedness, and Planning**

The program trained 6,000 people, including local authority representatives in disaster mitigation and preparedness plan. This represents 100% of the target result for FY07. Gender breakdown of the indicator is not available. The USG program tracked also the the percentage of disaster prone communities that have established buffer stocks, grain banks or other relevant measures to address the community\'s vulnerability and achieved the target as all 40 targeted communities completed their Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Plan.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development**

USG supported efforts to strengthen the capacity of young national NGOs, faith-based organizations (FBOs), and community associations that can play an important role for health promotion. USG also strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Health and local government entities. In FY07, USG provided substantial technical, organizational and managerial support to Voahary Salama, a network of 12 NGOs active throughout the country that delivers integrated health and development services at the community level. In collaboration with UNICEF and the British NGO WaterAid, USG developed an exercise book for teachers in primary schools with Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) themes adopted in regular school subjects. This tool will be used for “WASH friendly schools” nation wide. Approximately, 4,364 teachers were trained on WASH messages, methods and Small Doable Important Actions.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption**

USG activities focus on establishing a GOM prioritization system for the effective processing of investigation and prosecution actions of the Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau (BIANCO); strengthening media capacity to research and report on sensitive corruption issues; and increasing citizen knowledge about corruption and anti-corruption measures. Activities supported the assessment of BIANCO’s institutional capacity and providing technical assistance; forging a partnership between BIANCO and the Ministry of Justice for the design of a tracking and reporting system for files transferred by BIANCO to the courts. An MOU has been drafted for the Minister of Justice’s review and approval. The USG awarded two sub-grants to enhance citizen knowledge on corruption complaint procedures, get greater involvement of the forests sector in anti-corruption measures and increase oversight of local public finances and support greater transparency and accountability in the mining sector.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise**

The USG microenterprise activities work with farmers’ associations and cooperatives by providing organizational and financial support for commercialization of products. Moreover, the program provided national level, managerial and technical support to an farmers’ federation. USG activities increased financial credit for farmer’s associations enabling them to acquire production and processing equipment and operational funds.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building**

The USG supports farmers' associations and agribusinesses to improve commercialization and access to markets. The activities respond to value-chain research and requests for the farmers' surplus products. Activities increased access to market information such as standards, certification requirements, and market prices and trained participants on management tools, new equipment, and organizational skills. Activities increased farmers' associations' access to financial credit by facilitating business plans, assisting in credit applications, and improving commercialization of products through regional and national channels. Activities strengthened farmers and businesses' skills to face market requirements in terms of quality and cost balance.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Global Climate Change**

To address climate change, the USG agriculture and food security programs reduce slash and burn practices by reinforcing synergies between natural resources management, agricultural productivity, food and financial security, economic growth and poverty alleviation, health, and natural resource sustainability. Programs used two principal activities. First, activities promoted local community-based forest management by ensuring well-defined resource management plans, access, and use. In addition, activities promoted alternative energy sources and technologies, such as community woodlots, to reduce dependence on harvesting fuel wood from primary forests. Second, the USG encouraged farmers to adopt agricultural productivity systems that are more sustainable and profitable than slash-and-burn. Activities are using a "farmer-to-farmer" approach that uses ecologically friendly techniques and fosters market linkages between producer groups and agribusinesses.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation**

Local authorities and community representatives were involved in the design of the disaster mitigation and preparedness plan favoring people's participation in decision making on issues affecting their lives. Local capacity building and training was also provided.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships**

Encouraging public private partnerships is essential to achieve family planning and reproductive health objectives. The USG works closely with private sector health providers and offers the only continuing education program for private physicians and pharmacists. This year 441 were trained primarily in reproductive health, maternal child health and malaria. The USG works with over 100 private sector organizations including 20 enterprises in a joint effort to provide essential health care services, education and products for the employees. Top Reseau, a comprehensive adolescent reproductive health program includes a franchised network of 53 private sector service providers in seven cities that agree to provide a high standard of services for youth in exchange for the brand name and job aids. The USG is also working with large companies including Exxon Mobil and QMM to leverage funds and visibility to achieve health objectives.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society**

The USG actively engages civil society, including NGOs, community associations such as women, youth, church and farmers groups, scouts, sports and cultural clubs in health promotion and education. The USG provides technical and advocacy training to hundreds of civil society groups that play an active role, working with governmental authorities to improve the health and well being of the population. Their efforts

are changing community norms and behaviors, and also put pressure on the public health system to provide higher quality services. For example, in several communes with USG support, the NGOs promoted pre-natal consultations for pregnant women informing the women that for a healthy, safe pregnancy, they must have a packet of services including iron folate. When women went to the health clinics and found that iron folate was not available, CGS groups successfully advocated with the local health and administrative authorities to ensure that iron folate was regularly available.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Water**

As part of the USG rural development program, community land use management plans protected micro-level water catchments, thereby improving water quantity and quality. The creation of 30 water users' associations allowed the targeted population to work with local authorities and participate in the management of public infrastructures. The water user associations represent the interest of the communities and allow them to negotiate with local authorities and influence decisions.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity**

The USG activities and education materials are designed with attention to gender equity. Community activities reinforce and improve women's participation in household and community decisions. For example, rural women are primarily responsible for children's health care, but decisions on expenditures for health care are controlled by men. Key health messages and services also target men to encourage them to take a greater role in health care. Ultimately this reduces the need for women to negotiate the decisions for health expenditures. The majority of women have limited education; this has a direct impact on maternal and child health. Materials and messages are designed to be accessible to illiterate people. Other examples of FP gender appropriate materials that reduce gender inequities are Cyclebeads which prove to be very useful in allowing couples to engage in decision making and FP invitation cards which help couples make decisions on contraception choice as well as family size.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Development Research**

The USG supports operation and action research in family planning (FP) to improve access to voluntary family planning services. The findings from this research will be used by the MOH and partners to implement improved programs. Research carried out in FY07 included use of the systematic screening and pregnancy checklist; training community-based agents in the provision of Depo Provera (DMPA) to determine the feasibility of community based distribution, the management of late DMPA clients and preventing drop out; and identifying the best practices for integrated family planning and immunization service delivery to determine how child immunization can best be used as an entry point for FP, and vice versa. The research was carried out in six districts, 100 communes and 20 basic health centers with 50 health service providers. The MOH is appreciative of the research activities and is committed to appropriately using the findings for improved programming.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Food Security**

Technical assistance in agriculture intensification and diversification contributed to improved productivity, increased households income and long term food security for 53,412 vulnerable households. In addition, the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure through Food-For-Work activities improved the food security of these vulnerable households. Food-For-Work activities also met the short term needs of vulnerable

households by providing workers with family rations during the lean season.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity**

The USG agricultural activities transform rural natural resource use and agro-ecological systems to improve the social and economic well-being of rural populations and to conserve habitat in and around critical biodiversity corridors. The approach tackles socio-economic factors that increase human pressure on valuable biodiversity in priority eco-regions. Programs alleviate poverty while improving food security by stopping slash and burn techniques and limiting expansion of lands encroaching on priority ecosystems through agricultural intensification and income-generating activities. The program focused on community-level “farming systems” integrated with good natural resource management practices, improved agricultural production and market accessibility. This approach contributed to a decrease of annual deforestation rates from 0.82% between 1990-2000 to 0.55% between 2000-2005.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Africa Education Initiative (AEI)**

The USG basic education program responds to a Presidential Initiative to increase access to quality basic education in Africa. In FY07, The program trained 2,797 grade one teachers and 258 administrators. The Ambassadors Girls Scholarship Program provided scholarships to 1,000 girls to provide them with education, school kits, mentoring, life skills training and health awareness including HIV/AIDS and nutrition. In addition, the program built capacity for 12 parent-teachers associations and provided them with grants.

# 1 Peace & Security - Madagascar

## 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

### Number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	59	62	68	82	70

## 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

### Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	8	8	15	8	10

477

### 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity includes two MTT Teams training. It is expected that the number of MTT's conducted and number of students trained will result in a greater number of boardings, seizure of illegal goods, decrease in human trafficking and smuggling. Additional metrics tied to these indicators would include the number of personnel available to support peacekeeping missions and US led coalition operations.

## 2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Madagascar

### 2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

#### Number of Government Officials Receiving USG-Supported Anti-corruption Training

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	76	-	150	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	48	-	-

### 2.2 Good Governance\2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms

#### Number of USG-Supported Anti-corruption Measures Implemented

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	3	-	10

1515

#### 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The program trained 76 government officials on various themes related to anti-corruption, exceeding the target set in for FY07 of 74. The USG provided training on public procurement for 50 staff members of BIANCO. The USG also sponsored training on oral presentation skills for BIANCO 14 senior staff and funded the participation of four representatives from BIANCO and the Integrity Safeguard Committee (CSI) in the 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference held in Guatemala in 2006. Nine participants from BIANCO and CSI attended the Mission Anti-Corruption Mainstreaming Workshop in October 2007. For the number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented, two sub-grants were awarded to two civil society organizations (TI/M and J&P). Both have the necessary financial and human resources to carry out the grants program. TI/M works on municipal budget transparency and engagement of the mining sector in support of greater transparency and accountability. J&P's efforts aim to improve BIANCO's investigation system and improve public knowledge of corruption complaint procedures and promote the forests sector involvement in these efforts. The third anti-corruption measure implemented consists in the visit of three communes by TI/M to establish contacts to identify civil society organizations interested in increasing oversight of local p

interested in increasing oversight of local public finances. The USG program identified key indicators that will capture the AIM program success in addition to the two OP standard indicators.

### 3 Investing in People - Madagascar

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

##### Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention programs through abstinence and/or

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	15,806	32,620	31,013	35,000	33,789

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

##### Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	6,218	26,420	22,637	30,000	14,993

#### 1495 chars 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The USG HIV program is on track although several of the output targets were not quite met. The USG outcome survey shows positive behavior change in focus communes such as an increase in people limiting relationships to their regular partner. The USG reached over 1.5 million people with abstinence and being faithful (A&B) messages, well over target. Data show that Malagasy youth are most at risk of transmitting STI/HIV and confirm dangerously high rates of teenage pregnancy. Thus, USG and GOM placed the highest priority on delayed on-set of sexual activity for youth. There was an unprecedented demand for USG's innovative youth education and empowerment programs, Ankoay and the Red Card. To meet this demand, USG leveraged funds from other donors to support activities including training which is why some of the USG trainings were slightly under target. USG trained 31,000 people to promote A&B, just below the 35,000 target. USG trained 22,637 people in prevention beyond A&B just short of the 26,420 target. USG reached a total of 1,130,522 people with prevention activities beyond A&B, slightly below the target of 1.4 million. This target was not met because the USG's new program to reach the most at risk, especially men having sex with men, required more preparation time due to cultural sensitivities. Training of Peer educators has now begun. Be

aining of Peer educators has now begun. Because of the similarity of the target for people trained in HIV community mobilization, USG incorporated it in the other indicators.

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

##### Number of houses sprayed with insecticide with USG support

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	50,000	250,000	66,800	650,000	250,000

#### 3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

##### Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support



	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	22,875	100,000	103,125	-	775,000

### 3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

#### Number of people trained in malaria treatment or prevention with USG funds

					number of women					number of men					
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	
	4,678	2,779	21,170	2,924	11,010	2,385	1,417	13,625	1,491	7,046	2,292	1,362	7,545	1,433	3,964

#### 1474 chars 3.1.3 Malaria narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG's high performing malaria program exceeded all of the performance indicators. 103,125 USG supported Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) were distributed, slightly above the target of 100,000. Also, USG leveraged support for the procurement of ITNs from other sources and funded components of the promotion and distribution of over 820,000 ITNs in FY07. USG has to revise down the target of 250,000 households for FY07 because only 4 tons of Alphacypermethrin were funded through the USG, which covers 50,000 households. The USG support sprayed 66,800 households with insecticide in FY07. The new target of 50,000 was surpassed with intensified community participation and education about the campaign that improved acceptance by households. A total of 21,170 individuals were trained in malaria treatment and/or prevention, far surpassing the target of 2,779. Of those trained, 436 women and 290 men were trained in Intermittent Preventive Therapy (IPT) to prevent malaria in pregnancy. 548 health agents were trained in rapid test use and case management; 286 men and 226 women were trained in quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation; and 12 women and 18 men were trained in microscopy. Also, 8536 community-based agents were trained in care and prevention. This target was surpassed because during the OP 07 target setting, the amount of training that

target setting, the amount of training that would be required for the scale-up of community-based programs was not adequately taken into consideration.

### 3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

#### Liters of drinking water disinfected with USG-supported point-of-use treatment products

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	1,245,810,000	1,275,000,000	1,970,526,000	1,300,000,000	1,500,000,000

### 3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

#### Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in USAID-assisted programs

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	-	31,116	46,857	-	178,000

### 3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG-supported programs

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	540,396	555,527	576,454	571,082	592,595

3.1 Health3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children under 5 years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	3,216,216	3,306,270	3,253,326	3,398,845	3,344,419

1364

chars

3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The MCH program is on track and making progress in most areas, however these gains are fragile. USG exceeded the DPT3 target, vaccinating 576,454 children instead of 555,527, and met the Vitamin A target thanks to GOM commitment and donor contributions for the first bi-annual MCH Weeks that combine efforts to attain key goals and reinforce routine use of health centers. The USG annual monitoring survey shows that 86.5% of children in focus communes received DPT3, up from 76% in 06. With flooding and increased diarrhea from 6 cyclones, the USG reinforced community outreach and exceeded the targets for water disinfected (1.9 million liters instead of 1.2) and cases of child diarrhea treated (46,857 instead of 31,116). USG trained almost 30,000 people in child health and nutrition-142% of the target; and surpassed the target for children reached by USG supported nutrition programs—with 36,000 instead of 31,481. While the output targets were achieved, the nutritional status of Malagasy children remains poor with almost no improvement in stunting. To get impact, USG must redouble efforts, especially to address nutrition and diarrhea, and must include adequate resources and support to rapidly scale up pilots such as community care and treatment for diarrhea and other best practices to reach the young rural, uneducated and food insecure population.

I, uneducated and food insecure population.

3.1 Health3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Couple years of protection (CYP) in USG-supported programs

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	572,655	600,463	1,010,468	629,621	1,054,621

3.1 Health3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of service delivery points reporting stock-outs of any contraceptive commodity offered by the

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	86	43	51	21	51

1462

chars

3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG's family planning and reproductive health program is demonstrating spectacular results. The common indicators do not adequately show the progress in family planning, and USG will propose one or two custom outcome indicators. USG met the established target for Couple Years of Protection (CYP). However the baseline and target only considered the public sector, while the USG social marketing program contributes over 40% of the CYP. Thus, USG adjusted the baseline, target, and actual to show the comprehensive achievements. The adjusted FY06 baseline was 949,194 and the FY07 target 1,000,463. The actual FY07 CYP was 1,010,468. Strong GOM commitment, private sector support, and expansion of USG's community-based distribution including extensive activities with churches and faith-based groups, and a pilot to train volunteer community agents to provide Depo Provera to women choosing this method, contributed to the excellent results. USG provides substantial support to the MOH to address contraceptive security. An annual stock survey tracks the availability of a range of contraceptives and essential drugs. The indicator for this report, "the number of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific tracer drugs" is better articulated as a percentage of service delivery points. USG will propose this as a custom indicator. In FY07 only 2

USG will propose this as a custom indicator. In FY07 only 2% of service points reported a stock out of Depo Provera, down from 4% in FY06.

### 3.1 Health\3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

#### Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
49,000	72,250	2,250	33,000	10,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 3.1 Health\3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

#### Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
9,300	7,450	3,939	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

989

#### 3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The USG has made progress to increase water supply and sanitation. However, FY07 targets were not met. The USG built 22 wells, 60% of the target for people with improved drinking water supply and 137 latrines, 52% of the target to improve access to sanitation facilities. The PL480 Title II program is responsible for these targets. There are several reasons that Title II did not meet the indicators. First, they build the infrastructure during the dry season, June through October and thus construction was not complete at the end of FY07. By the end of October, USG will achieve 83% of the drinking water supply and 70% of the sanitation facility targets. The USG diverted resources from the regular program to respond to the emergency during FY07 from the impact of six cyclones. Finally, the construction of school latrines was delayed because the specialized small construction enterprise was not available. The completion of these activities will be included in the FY08 OP.

### 3.3 Social and Economic

#### Number of pe

					number of women					number of men					
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *

	21,453	15,869	22,125	9,918	9,918	-	-	14,935	-	-	-	-	7,190	-	-	-
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3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations\3.3.2 Social Services

Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
132	210	131	210	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	39	-	-

895

3.3.2 Social Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social services: A total of 22,125 people benefited from USG-supported social services which represents 139% of the FY07 target results. There was an increase in the demand of safety net centers due to the disaster situation caused by the six cyclones that hit the country during FY07. Some resources initially planned for Food-For-Work in water and sanitation activities were reprogrammed to meet these emergency needs. Gender breakdown of the indicators was not available but we estimate that 68.5% of the beneficiaries are women.

Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons: During FY07, the program trained 131 service providers (39 men and 92 women) that represent only 62.38% of FY07 target results. This shortcoming was due to budget constraints related to the diversion of resources to emergency assistance.

Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations\3.3.2 Social Services

ople benefiting from USG-supported social services

vulnerable children				other targeted vulnerable people					war victims					
FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *

[illegible]

victims of torture			
FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target

	-		-		-		-
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## 4 Economic Growth - Madagascar

### 4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.3 Transport Services

#### Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	496	187	250	102	180

### 4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.3 Transport Services

#### Number of people benefiting from USG sponsored transportation infrastructure projects

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	109,356	164,356	354,974	186,356	409,467

### 4.4 Infrastructure\4.4.3 Transport Services

#### Number of people receiving USG supported training in transportation management systems

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	325	400	575	1,000	1,000

1400

chars

#### 4.4.3 Transport Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

During FY07, the program rehabilitated 249.75 km of rural roads (paths and dirt roads) to support farmers' access to local and regional markets. This exceeds the target by 33% (187.5 km) due to: (1) the growing need for road repair after the cyclones; and (2) the length of some roads exceeded planned targets. Updated 2008 target will be readjusted to 180 km rather than 102 km as the program will reinforce existing infrastructure that were not originally planned.

A cumulative number of 354,974 individuals benefited from the rehabilitated rural roads. This represents a slight increase of 4% compared to the target (341,500) due to the increase in the number of rehabilitated rural roads (above). The result achieved and target figures show a huge difference compared to what was reported in FY07. This difference was due to the fact that one partner inadvertently reported the number of direct beneficiaries of the Food-For-Work rather than number of people benefiting the transport infrastructure.

A total of 575 individuals benefited from training in road maintenance and repair for rural road activity. This largely exceeded the target of 400 by 44% as the program provide road maintenance training for the AUP (Rural Road Users Association) for roads established from 2005 – 2007. Gender breakdown of the indicator is not available. The FY08 target of 1,000 remains unchanged.

the indicator is not available. The FY08 target of 1,000 remains unchanged.

### 4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

#### Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	7,987	2,491	3,611	2,138	2,138

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	268	40	42	30	30

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training**

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
16,562	2,376	6,163	800	3,048	-	-	3,186	-	-	-	-	2,977	-	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	46	15	13	9	9

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and**

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	1,272	1,549	1,830	1,817	2,016

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of rural households benefiting directly from  
USG interventions

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	40,357	48,560	49,808	53,690	53,412

1456  
chars4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

During FY07, the USG met or exceeded the majority of the targeted results. The program promoted improved agricultural production through an eco-agriculture based approach and infrastructure rehabilitation. A total of 3,611 additional hectares were irrigated (45% above target) due to the emergence of the new zones of intervention. A total of 49,808 farmers benefited from assistance in farming technologies, managerial skills, and communication outreach. This exceeded by 8% the target due to increased information and awareness raising campaigns. The updated FY08 target is 53,412. A total of 1,830 associations received assistance in agriculture, watershed management, forestry and marketing. This exceeded by 16% the target due to an increase in training in new farming and marketing techniques. The updated FY08 is 2,016.

The program assisted 42 out of a target of 40 farmers associations and private firms by providing training in techniques; organization, marketing and management; and linkages to as financial institutions and input suppliers. The program adopted 13 out of 15 new technologies to include as sap-drawer, café gourmet, jatropa oil press. A total of 6,163 individuals received short term agricultural training. V ion of livestock-related activities. Increased efforts will be made in the first quarter of FY08 with an updated FY08 target of 3,048.

4.5 Agriculture4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)

Number of information gathering or research  
activities

	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
	4	4	1	4	4

401  
chars4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Through the USG contractor “FANTA”, a local NGO was chosen to implement the LAYERS on behalf of the USG. The USG team undertook one pilot visit to test the LAYERS system and methodology with the local NGO as capacity building exercise. The target was not achieved as there was a delay in recruitment of the NGO; however, period site visits were performed by USG team. FY08 target remains the same.

4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance

					terrestrial					marine				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
898,285	332,541	219,965	482,735	482,802	898,285	332,541	219,965	456,762	456,767	-	-	-	25,973	26,035

#### 4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

### Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance

					terrestrial					marine				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,793,443	641,290	766,508	1,024,000	1,174,325	3,767,470	641,290	766,447	1,024,000	920,792	25,973	-	61	-	253,533

#### 4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

### Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
116	34,255	3,709	4,255	7,486

#### 4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

### Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
95	105	127	120	120	25	30	27	35	35	70	75	100	85	85

#### 4.8 Environment4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

### Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
56	47	92	64	53

1441

### 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

In FY07 the number of hectares of areas of biological significance under improved management continued to increase. The program achieved 106% (766,508ha) of the target (724,423ha) by improving management structure for forest ecosystems. The updated target for FY08 is 1,174,325 ha. The program showed improved biophysical conditions in 66% (219,965ha) out of a target (332,541ha) of areas based on a viable ecological monitoring system. The National Park Service was unable to provide the required support for the entire system due to inadequate management of funds. The update FY08 target is 482,802 ha.

The number of hectares with reforestation or improved management of government-held plantations achieved 11% (3,709ha) of the target (34,255ha). This shortfall was due to GOM's aversion to issue a competitive permit for a state-owned pine plantation. The program will continue to implement ongoing activities but adjust FY08 target to 7,486 ha. Activities demonstrating an adequate institutional structure, capacity and resources and community based agreements represent a total of 92 agreements that exceed the target (51) by 80% because of an increased community commitment. Updated FY08 target is 53. A total of 127 people (27 women-100 men) benefited from training in forest management, use of forest products and English language. This exceeds by 21% the target (105) due to an

products and English language. This exceeds by 21% the target (105) due to an active interest by the Forest Service.

4.8 Environment4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)

Number of sector assessments

					environmental					conflict					
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *
	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

3914.8.3 Program Support (Environment) narrative (no more than 1500 characters) chars

In FY07, the USG team participated in the joint mid-term review of the Environment Program as one of the lead donors. As a follow up of this mid-term review, the USG is using the finding and recommendations to re-orient our existing programs and will undertake a stocktaking exercise to make informed strategic and programmatic decisions for future funding. FY08 target remains the same.

gender				other				
FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

## 5 Humanitarian Assistance - Madagascar

### 5.2 Disaster Readiness\5.2.1 Capacity Building, Preparedness, and Planning

#### Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,999	5,327	6,000	2,373	7,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

543

#### 5.2.1 Capacity Building, Preparedness, and Planning narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The program trained 6,000 people, including local authority representatives in disaster mitigation and preparedness plan. This represents 100% of the target result for FY07. Gender breakdown of the indicator is not available. The USG program tracked also the the percentage of disaster prone communities that have established buffer stocks, grain banks or other relevant measures to address the community's vulnerabilitie and achieved the target as all 40 targeted communities completed their Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Plan.

## FY 2007 Performance Report - Custom Indicators

Select Program Element	Custom Indicator	2007 Actual	2008 Target
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	Percentage of people in USAID-focus communes who report not having had sex w	84%	85%
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	Percentage of people in USAID-focus communes who report having used a condom	n/a	28%
3.1.3 Malaria	Number of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) distributed or sold	1,659,886	2,305,000
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Percentage of children between 12-23 months of age who received their third dose	86.5%	88%
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Percentage of children in USAID-focus communes between 12-23 months of age w	87.8%	88%
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Percent of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific	2%	2%
2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	Increase rate of processing corruption complaint	53%	60%
2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	Number of corruption complaints transferred to courts	128	250
2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	Percent of complaints filed with Independent corruption Bureau which are valid corr	10%	11%
2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms	Number of media professions trained	n/a	30
3.2.1 Basic Education	Number of Teacher/Educators Trained with USG Support	2,797	3,555
3.2.1 Basic Education	Number of Administrators and Officials Trained	258	511
3.2.1 Basic Education	Number of Parent-Teacher Association or Similar 'School' Governance Structures s	292	200
5.2.1 Capacity Building, Preparedness, and Plan	Percent of disaster prone communities that have established buffer stocks, grain ba	100	100

[illegible]